

CLARK DIN-MAKERS BREAK LOOSE WHEN NEW YORK SHIFTS HER VOTE

FRENZIED NIGHT SESSION
MARKED BY OUTBURSTS OF
CLARK AND WILSON FORCES

New York Becomes the Centre of Interest When Murphy Announces the Big Shift to the Missouri Candidate.

BY MARTIN GREEN

(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

CONVENTION HALL, BALTIMORE, June 29.—The session of the Democratic National Convention which ended at 3:05 o'clock this morning, when a recess was taken until 1 o'clock this afternoon, was marked by a noisy outburst for Clark and Wilson. Eleven more ballots had been taken since the reassembling in the afternoon, making twelve in all, when the recess was taken.

Tammany became the big feature in the convention while the frenzied tenth ballot was under way. Michigan had been called and had delivered Clark a gain of three votes. Other small gains had been accumulating and Clark sentiment seemed to be on the increase. There were signs of activity in the New York delegation. Around Charles F. Murphy in his aisle were clustered a group of Brooklyn delegates. Out of the group shot John Quinn, the tall, bald, brainy adjutant of Murphy, and down the aisle to the Iowa and Alabama delegations, where he held hurried conferences with leaders. Hurrying back to the New York delegation, he delivered a message to Murphy, and the boss left his seat and moved out into the aisle. The roll call had reached Nevada.

New Hampshire, New Jersey and New Mexico were called. Murphy moved down the aisle toward the platform and stood awaiting the call for New York. "New York," cried the reading clerk.

"New York," replied Murphy, "casts 21 votes for Clark."

Here he stopped because he had to. The Clark boomers on a hair trigger of enthusiasm, exploded without knowing it. A great roar filled the hall and Murphy stood smiling. The delegates resumed their chairs and sat tightly. In a moment Tammany Hall, usually the object of contempt in a national convention, became a popular organization with at least half the audience. Delegates gathered around the New York section and cheered Tammany and Murphy. The band played the New York song. Out of their hiding places came the old familiar Clark flags and banners and the horns and bells and rattlers. A demonstration was in order and all that was required was something to start it.

That something was furnished by Charlie White, the bald-headed factotum of Tammany Hall. Grabbing the New York standard from its fastenings he raised it aloft and started through the aisle toward the main entrance.

"Oh, you Tammany!" yelled the Clark boomers, grabbing their own standards and falling into line behind New York. It is a rare sight to see a New York standard carried in a Democratic National Convention, and the rarity of it added to the effect its appearance created at the head of the Clark triumphal parade.

The ensuing proceedings were just the same as all proceedings under similar circumstances. Mr. White, with the top of his head gleaming in the glare of electric lights, forced his way to the platform and planted the base of his standard on the Chairman's desk. After him moved all the other standards and banners. There was not the steam in the Clark din makers that animated them last night and they voluntarily relinquished at 12:30 o'clock the noisy control of the convention they assumed at 12:15.

WILSON FORCES SILENT, STAMPEDE PROOF.

As the Clark festivities the Wilson forces sat silent and observant. A sudden looking lot of men never gathered shoulder to shoulder than the twenty-four delegates from New Jersey in their section in the front row. In contradiction to their glum demeanor was the smiling attitude of Senator James Smith and his three followers in the delegation.

When order had been restored Murphy announced in detail the rest of the New York vote. Eight for Wilson and one for Underwood. But the Chairman said that under the unit rule the 90 votes of the Empire State must be counted for Clark.

The roll call proceeded. North Carolina, the next State after New York, showed a gain of one for Wilson. North Dakota showed that her ten Wilson delegates were standing firm. Ohio showed a Clark gain of two.

Oklahoma was called and before the chairman of the delegation could announce the vote half a dozen of the delegates were breaking in on his conversation. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, who has a voice like the moaning of the tide, gained the attention of the chair.

"Our delegation," boomed "Alfalfa Bill," "is in two parts, one for Wilson, one for Clark, and I claim we stand the same now as when we left Oklahoma. But we do insist, Mr. Chairman, that we do not join Tammany."

This was the chance Wilson people had been waiting to grasp. There is a well trained Wilson organization in the convention hall, largely composed of young men who are enthusiasts in obeying orders that lead to create excitement or disturbance of the peace. They were rallied in a hurry and there was a Wilson ruckus even more strenuous than had been the houn' dog adre a few minutes before. The band was playing "Onward Christian Soldiers," aroused thereby by "Alfalfa Bill's" refutation of Tammany Hall and the Wilson noise arousing paraphernalia, in the shape of campaign banners and pictures, when William J. Bryan suddenly appeared in the Nebraska delegation.

BRYAN ADDS TO WILSON CLAMOR.

Unconsciously Mr. Bryan helped along the Wilson clamor because his friends cheered him in chorus with the Wilson cheers. But even the "Bryan, Bryan" shouts were smothered in the wave of Wilson cries when an immense picture of New Jersey's Governor was carried across the hall. The Wilson people lasted longer by four minutes in their rupture of the quiet of Baltimore than had the Clark enthusiasts.

The announcement by the Chairman that Clark had jumped to a tally of 56, a reach of within 170 votes of enough to nominate him, fell rather flatly on the convention. The universal realization among the Clark delegates and volunteer shouters that 150 votes for the lot rather took the glitter off the appearance of the total of 55, this same total being eleven more than would be necessary for a nomination were the Democrats to select their candidate under the majority rule.

The eleventh roll of the roll proceeded monotonously enough until New York was reached. Boss Murphy had become so used to snapping out ninety for Harmon that he almost forgot his delegation had switched. He had to stop momentarily while he recalled that he was to cast ninety votes for Clark. The news was received with a hiss from the Wilson following, and the Tammany men laid back in their chairs contented. They were beginning to feel at home again.

The eleventh roll call showed that New York's sensational jump to Clark had influenced this far but an inconsiderable number of the Wilson delegates. Two Oregon delegates instructed for Wilson announced that they wanted to break away, and they climbed on the slowly moving Clark band wagon as it rumbled by the Oregon reservation.

Midnight had been passed two hours ago and crowds were beginning to sift slowly through the convention hall entrance to the outer air. The shuffling of the feet of the departing throngs resolved itself into a continuous roar, but the work of calling the roll went along expeditiously because of the familiarity born of experience of the officers and delegates with the procedure.

LOOKED IN VAIN FOR MORE FLOPS.

The convention hall hummed with the meaning of the action of New York. It was considered certain that Clark would jump alone, and in the light of that assumption every roll call presented the possibilities of another flop. Therefore the interest was keen when the result of the eleventh ballot dropped Clark's total to 55, and the twelfth roll call of the session was ordered.

The vote up to New York on the twelfth ballot was constantly interrupted by a roar of discussion throughout the hall, which often made the tellers ask for a repetition of the announcements of the delegates. There was a moment's delay before Mr. Murphy repeated the vote for Clark. The excitement dropped like a chilled omelet.

William Sulzer took the chair at 2:35 o'clock. His appearance created no stir in the New York delegation. The total vote on the twelfth ballot final was Clark, 58; Wilson, 34; Underwood, 12; Marshall, 3; Harmon, 2; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1. The convention adjourned at 3:06 until 1 o'clock this afternoon.

MISSING GIRL DEAD IN RIVER.

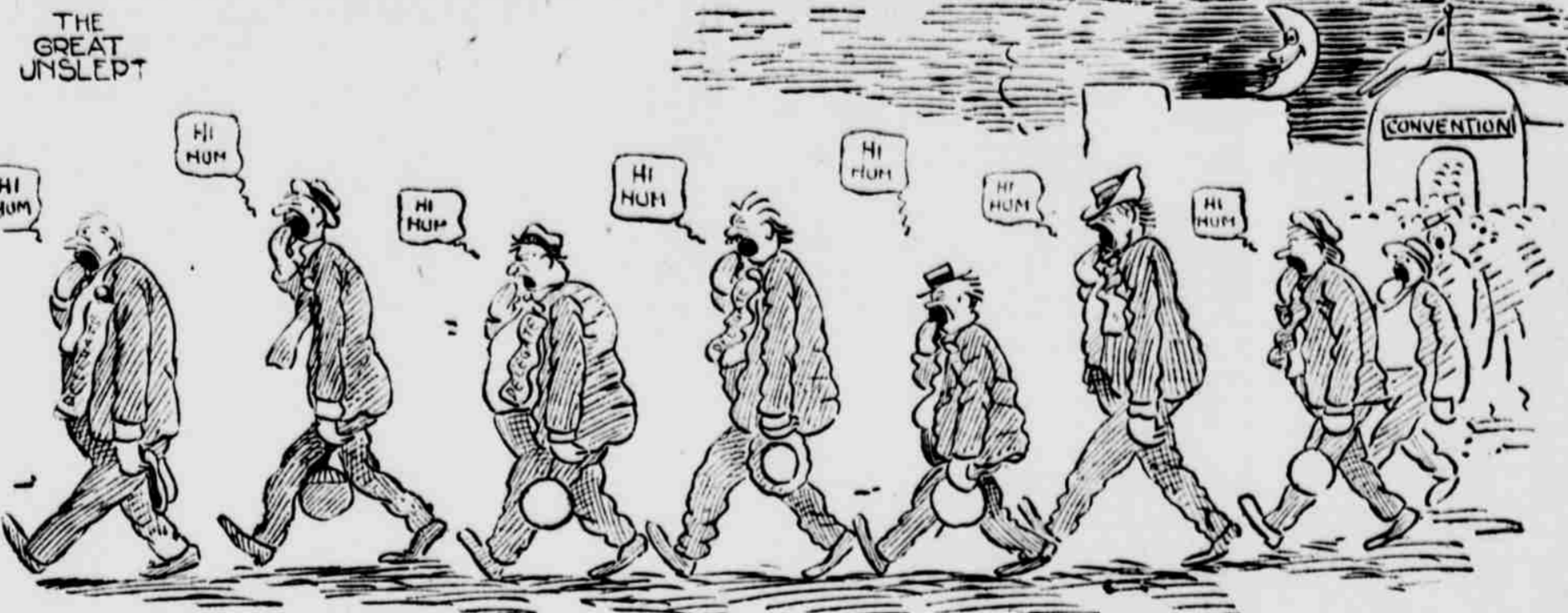
Finding of Body Supports Suicide Pact Theory.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The theory of the death of Miss Nellie Valentine, twenty-three years old, and Adolph Bach, twenty-five years old, entered found.

into a suicide pact because his parents objected to their marriage and ended their lives in the river Jan. 6 was partly confirmed yesterday when the body of the young woman was found floating in the river at Roscoe street bridge. The body of Bach, son of William T. Bach, a wealthy merchant, has not been found.

WHEN THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS AFTER A LONG SESSION

Sketched in Baltimore by MAURICE KETTEN, Evening World Caricaturist.

PLATFORM IS PROGRESSIVE,
WITH TARIFF AND TRUSTS
AS THE LEADING ISSUES

Direct Primaries and Stringent Corrupt Practices Laws Urged—Aldrich Currency Plan Condemned—Summary of All Planks.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Bristling with Democratic progressivism, the platform on which the Democratic party will stand during the approaching campaign has been completed by the Committee on Resolutions. The document is the result of forty-eight hours of deliberation on the part of the committee. It is an almost entirely new document, though the recommendations of the New York delegation were followed in many particulars.

From first to last the committee's deliberations were characterized by the utmost harmony. The unanimous demand was for the pronounced declarations in favor of progressive policies all along the line, and the only differences of opinion arose over the best method of expressing this tendency. The result is a platform of generally advanced views, although many of them are less radical than the party declarations of other years. The document covers every subject of importance which has been the subject of party discussion during the last four years. None of them is elaborately presented, but the large number of subjects renders it somewhat voluminous. One member said that it was "as long as a clothesline," and another that it extends from Maine to California. The full text will not be made public till it is given to the convention after the candidate is selected.

The members of the committee express general satisfaction with the outcome of their vote, and Mr. Bryan, who took a most active part in framing the paper, made the prediction that it would arouse the disapproval of not to exceed a dozen members of the convention.

"The platform," said Mr. Bryan, "is sufficiently progressive for me. I cannot say that it is the most progressive platform ever adopted by the Democrats, but it is all right."

TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS LEADING ISSUES.

Here are the planks of the platform summarized:

Reaffirms party's devotion to the principles of Democratic government as formulated by Jefferson. Declares for a tariff for revenue only and denounces "the high Republican tariff as the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth." Favors immediate downward revision of present duties, especially upon necessities of life. Also favors gradual reduction so as not to interfere with or destroy legitimate industries. Denounces President Taft for vetoing tariff bills of last Congress. Condemns Republican party "for failure to redeem its promises of 1908 for downward revision."

Takes issue with the Republican platform as to the high cost of living, contending it is largely due to high tariff laws.

Favors vigorous enforcement of the criminal features of Anti-Trust law. Demands such additional legislation as may be necessary to crush private monopoly. Favors prohibition of holding companies, fastening directors, stock watering, etc. Condemns Republican Administration for "compromising with Standard Oil Company and Tobacco Trust."

Denounces as "usurpation" the efforts of Republicans to deprive States of their rights and to enlarge powers of the Federal government.

"There is," says the platform, "no twilight zone between the nation and the State in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both."

Urges people to support proposed constitutional amendments pending in various State legislatures, providing for an income tax and election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

FAVORS THE SINGLE TERM AND DIRECT PRIMARIES. As justification of the demands of the party for publicity of campaign expenditures, attention is directed "to the enormous expenditures of money in behalf of the President and his predecessor in the recent Presidential contest."

Declares for Presidential preference primaries. Directs National Committee members for selection at primaries of members of National Committee.

Pledges party to enactment of law prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations and unreasonable campaign contributions by individuals. Favors single Federal term and making President ineligible to re-election.

Felicitates Democratic Congress on its record, enumerating important achievements, and pledges an adequate navy. Denounces Republican administration on charge of extravagance and demands return to simplicity and economy befitting a democratic government.

Favors efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines and a valuation of these companies by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and also legislation against over-issuance of stocks of these corporations.

Recommends investigation of agricultural credit societies in Europe to ascertain whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States.

Pledges party to enactment of legislation to prevent devastation of lower Mississippi valley by floods and the control of the Mississippi is declared to be a national rather than a State problem. The maintenance of a navigable channel is also recommended.

Favors national aid regarding post-roads. Repeats the party's declaration of the platform of 1908 as to the rights of labor, and pledges the party to an Employees' Compensation law.

Declares the unnecessary withdrawal of public land tends to retard development and bring reproach upon the policy of conservation; that reservations should be limited to purposes which they purport to serve; favors broadest liberality in administering land laws, and says Forest Reserve act permitting homestead entries within the national forest should not be nullified by administrative regulations; declares for immediate action to make

available Alaskan coal lands and safeguarding of lives of miners. SUPPRESS ALL GAMBLING IN FARM PRODUCTS.

Favors encouragement of agriculture and legislation to suppress gambling in agricultural products. Believes in fostering growth of a merchant marine, and urges speedy enactment of laws for greater security of life and property at sea.

Reaffirms previous declaration regarding pure food and public health. Favors reorganization of the civil service, and says law should be honestly and rigidly enforced.

Recommends law reform legislation. Reaffirms position against "policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation" in Philippines.

Welcomes Arizona and New Mexico to sisterhood of States. Demands for Alaska full enjoyment of rights and privileges of territorial form of government.

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STRANGE WOMAN
PLEADS VAINLY FOR
\$20,000 BURGLAR

Man Accused of Thirty Robberies in Flatbush Is Held Without Bail.

Detectives told Magistrate Reynolds in the Flatbush avenue court today that they were certain they had caught the man responsible for thirty recent robberies and two brutal attacks on women in the Flatbush district. They asked the Magistrate to hold Thomas Kennedy until they could clean up the case they were building against him.

Before Kennedy appeared in court for arraignment on a charge of robbery, as charged by John H. Ewald of No. 708 East Fourth street, detectives discovered in a room he had at the Palma House, No. 92 Bowery, jewelry and pawn tickets for jewelry representing a total value of \$20,000.

Kennedy, who is an Englishman with a marked accent, introduced an arrest on Thursday night, when John Ewald, a Flatbush resident, recovered him on the lawn in front of his home at No. 180 East Seventeenth street, at a late hour and turned him over to a policeman. Yesterday when Kennedy came up in the Flatbush avenue court for arraignment Ewald was not there to appear against him. But detectives had discovered the prisoner's address, which he refused to give, through tracing a laundry ticket found in one of his pockets. What they found there brought Ewald into court today to complain against Kennedy for the robbery of his home on June 19.

Through the recovery of many articles of jewelry from the pawnshops and the identification of others found in the prisoner's room the detectives announced their confidence in hanging thirty and more robberies in Flatbush upon Kennedy. His description tallies with that of the burglar who severely beat Mrs. Anna Miskell in her home at No. 604 East Thirty-second street on April 23, and Mrs. Victor Plummer of No. 1522 East Nineteenth street on May 23.

After Kennedy's arrest a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Eva England of No. 40 Fountain avenue, East New York, appeared at the Parkville station and pleaded for his release. She admitted that she was in love with the accused and offered to make whatever restitution for his robberies that lay within her power if he were turned out. He was locked up in Raymond Street Jail without bail for a hearing on July 3.

After court proceedings today the police learned why Gates, the original complainant, had not appeared to press a charge against Kennedy. The same young woman who had made her plea at the station had visited him, he said, and had pleaded that she and the prisoner were soon to be married and that his imprisonment would wreck their hopes of happiness. Gates had then relented and promised not to appear.

It developed also that the prisoner had a penchant for violence. Among many in his room was one belonging to Arthur Ford of No. 734 East Fifth street, which is a genuine Stradivarius, according to its owner.

The collision occurred when the motor-man of the special car, who seized the man, it would take for the four-horse truck, with its heavy load, to cross the tracks. The car swayed into the middle of the track, hurled the driver from his seat onto his head. Motorman Clark had thrown on the emergency brake when he saw a collision was inevitable, but he was too late. Conductor Henderson was caught between the side of the car and the truck when the latter slowed around after the collision.

The car was of the open type, with cross-axles. There was an instant panic when the car struck, and many were hurt in the scramble to get out. Former Corner of the Bronx McDonald was in the vicinity and it was his first aid that alleviated the sufferings of the injured until the ambulances arrived. Many of those in McDonald treated went to their homes without giving their names to the police.

Eleven are injured when car collides with a heavy truck.

Panic Follows Serious Crash at White Plains Avenue and 204th Street.

Three passengers on a crowded southbound White Plains avenue car were seriously injured, and eight more slightly hurt, when the rapidly moving car collided with a heavy truck laden with iron pipe, at Two Hundred and Fourth street and Webster avenue, this afternoon. The police obtain the names of only those most seriously hurt. They were:

Charles Vaughan, driver of the truck; shock and lacerations of the head.

John Henderson, conductor of the car, of No. 5525 Broadway; rupture of the kidneys and other internal injuries.

John Clark, motorman, cut by flying glass and bruised.

Constant Relyea, of No. 1 Webster avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J.; fracture of the skull and bruises.

Mrs. Katherine Brandt of No. 341 White Plains avenue; shock and contusions.

All but Relyea and Mrs. Brandt were hurried to Fordham Hospital, when two ambulances answered a call. Though Dr. Jones and Dr. Schaefer, the ambulance surgeons, strongly urged that Relyea go to the hospital also, because of the serious nature of his injuries, he refused and was taken home in an automobile.

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"GIRL FROM WYOMING"
HITS TOWN ON BRONCO
AFTER 8,000-MILE RIDE

Miss Claire, in Wild West Togs, Tots Up Broadway to Visit Mayor.

"The Girl from Wyoming," otherwise trim and nervy little Alberta Claire, is in our town. She and her brogue bud, who has carried her 8,000 odd miles from Sheridan, Wyo., to the Pacific Coast and then to the Atlantic, walked off the Staten Island ferry in little after 1 o'clock today—that is, Bud did the walking and Miss Claire rode—and after posing for the camera battery the Girl started to ride up the first canyon in sight, which was Broadway.

Knowing she was coming to the home of the writers and illustrators of the Western fiction, who never, never go further west than Summit, N. J., Miss Claire was dressed to look the part. She wore a neat khaki suit designed for riding astride exclusively, a Teddy Roosevelt campaign hat flared up at one side with a rattlesnake band, and a mottled bandanna around her neck. All she did not wear she had rolled up in a saddle bag behind her; and this wasn't much.

The Wyoming girl said she thought she would ride up to City Hall and see if our far-famed Mayor was in his office the wasn't, and then she would amble on up Broadway and put up at some hotel, if she saw one. Maybe, when she gets tired of the sights of our city, she will ride back to Sheridan again. Bud wants to go back to the home ranch and play around with his friends a bit. Bud is not enthusiastic about this cross-country business.



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"Into so quiet and so sweet a style."—As You Like It.

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White linen Hats trimmed with straw \$2 each
Two tone blending colors straw Hats variously trimmed \$4 each
White Manama Hats, colored under brim, trimmed with scarf \$5 each
White Panama Hats trimmed with scarf \$6 each
Two tone Summer felt Hats trimmed with straw \$5 each

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